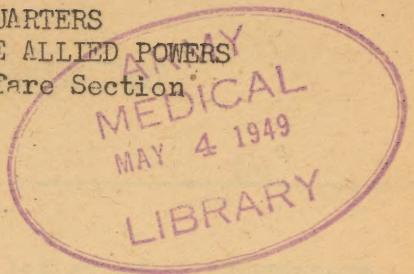


GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

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For Period

18 - 24 April

1949

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

28 March - 9 April 1949

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Mar. 28	Kai-hatsu No. 271	Re: Preparation of a letter of explanation on matters to be blamed in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Chiba and 23 other prefectures.	Chief Accounts Section
Mar. 28	Kai-hatsu No. 272	Re: "	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Mar. 30	Kai-hatsu No. 278	Re: Transfer of title of assets of the dissolved organization, Kyojo-kai.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
Apr. 1	Kai-hatsu No. 303	Re: Field examination of accounting.	Governors, Mie and Aichi Prefectures.	"
Apr. 1	Kai-hatsu No. 304	Re: Restoration of the cheque.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Mar. 30	Ei-hatsu No. 333	Re: Extermination of vermins in the hair of school children.	Governors, Tokyo & 5 other prefectures	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Mar. 31	Ei-hatsu No. 336	Re: Sending the written appointment of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
Mar. 31	Ei-hatsu No. 339	Re: Report of the actual results on availability of timber.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Mar. 28	I-hatsu No. 310	Re: Name of a special branch of medical practice.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Mar. 28	I-hatsu No. 311	Re: A contract on medical care to be made by a national hospital or sanatorium with a mutual aid association of a public school.	All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, National hospitals and national sanatoria.	"

Disease Prevention Bureau

Mar. 31 Yo-hatsu Re: Enforcement of the Undemobilized Personnel Allowance Law and the Regulations on Execution of Allowance in Case of Accidents. All prefectural governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Mar. 28 Yaku-hatsu Re: Dealing with sellers of medical articles. " Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.

Apr. 2 Yaku-hatsu Re: Charge on the state examination for pharmacists and other matters. " "

Apr. 2 Yaku-hatsu Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. " "

Social Affairs Bureau

Mar. 28 Sha-hatsu Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law. Governor, Miyazaki Pref. Director, Social Affairs Bureau.

Mar. 30 Sha-hatsu Re: Allocation of relief commodity (clothings) from LARA. Governors, Kyoto & 5 other prefectures. "

Mar. 28 Sha-hatsu Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor, Oita Prefecture "

Mar. 31 Sha-hatsu Re: Questions on expenses on clerical work, etc., of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor, Tokushima Prefecture "

Mar. 31 Sha-hatsu Re: Allocation of relief commodity (raw piece-goods) from LARA. Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture "

Apr. 1 Sha-hatsu Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of trucks for the disaster relief. Governors, Yamagata & nine other prefectures. "

Apr. 1 Sha-hatsu Re: Allocation of foodstuffs from LARA for the students in the dormitories of universities, colleges and high schools. Governor, Osaka Prefecture "

Apr. 1 Sha-hatsu Re: Dealing with medical fees, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor, Toyama Prefecture "

Date File No. Subject To: From:

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 554	Re: Filing the statement of settlement of national grant- in-aid necessary for the pro- tection work for the handi- capped according to dissolu- tion of the Kyojo-kai, Founda- tional Juridical Person.	Governors, Hokkaido and 29 other prefectures.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 557	Re: Consultation on change of the plan on establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture.	"
Apr. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 558	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Aomori Prefecture	"
Apr. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 562	Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture.	"
Apr. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 563	Re: " "	Governor, Chiba Prefecture.	"
Mar. 28	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 80	Re: Dealing with relief com- modities from LARA.	All prefectural governors.	"
Mar. 29	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 81	Re: Standards on licensing the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and handling of application for excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses on clerical work of such institutions.	"	"
Mar. 29	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 82	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Mar. 31	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 83	Re: Designation of status of being welfare commissioner as a public office.	"	"

Children's Bureau

Mar. 28	Ji-hatsu No. 288	Re: Application for designation of the training institutions for day-nursery teachers.	Governors, Shiga and two other prefectures.	Director, Children's Bureau
Mar. 30	Ji-hatsu No. 292	Re: Allotment of European paper for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors	"
Mar. 31	Ji-hatsu No. 296	Re: Report of the actual results on availability of timber.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Mar. 31	Ji-hatsu No. 297	Re: Institutions for the blind, deaf and/or dumb children.	Director, Civil Welfare Department, Nagano Prefectural government.	Director, Children's Bureau
Mar. 28	Ji-hatsu No. 299	Re: Posters for the child welfare week for the fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 1	Ji-hatsu No. 301	Re: Allotment of cement for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Mar. 30	Ho-hatsu No. 21	Re: Time limit for payment in of money which is classified as annual revenue of any Government office and may be handled by the postal offices.	Chiefs, Insurance Sections of prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance; Director Chiba National Sanatorium.	Director, Insurance Bureau
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Mar. 29	Hatsu-so No. 281	Re: Classification of payment of expenses necessary for Service Sections of prefectural governments for the fiscal year 1949-50, and epitome on disbursement of such expenses.	All prefectural governors.	Vice-President Repatriation Relief Agency
Mar. 29	Engo No. 335	Re: Extension of the valid period of time for repatriation of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Chiba Prefecture	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Mar. 31	Engo No. 340	Re: Funds paid in advance of expenditure necessary for the enforcement of the Specified Unrepatriated Personnel Allowance Law.	All prefectural Governors.	"
Mar. 31	En-butsu No. 344	Re: Sale of the useless articles and the articles requiring repairs among the clothings to be used for relief of the repatriates.	Governor, Hyogo Prefecture	"
Mar. 31	En-shi No. 367	Re: National grant-in-aid on operating funds for loan of business funds to the needy persons for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, all prefectures (except Hokkaido and three other prefectures).	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
Apr. 2	En-shi No. 360	Re: Inspection of business on relief of the repatriates in places where they have settled down.	Governor, Tottori Prefecture.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
<u>4 - 9 April 1949</u>				
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Apr. 4	Kai-hatsu No. 313	Re: A result of inspection on loss of commodities.	Governor, Oita Prefecture	Chief, Accounts Section.
Apr. 4	Kai-hatsu No. 314	Re: Money due to the national treasury according to distribution of communicable disease control materials (DDT and typhus vaccine).	Governors, Aomori and 42 other prefectures.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 4	Ei-hatsu No. 346	Re: Change of the date of disclosure of the successful candidates for the examination for nutritionists in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Apr. 4	Ei-hatsu No. 348	Re: Allotment of medicinal powder soap for specified distribution for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Apr. 5	Ei-hatsu No. 350	Re: Measures for the case on toxication by school lunch in Kawasaki City.	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.	"
Apr. 5	Ei-hatsu No. 352	Re: An answer to the question on Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Entertainment Facilities Law.	Governor, Tochigi Prefecture	"
Apr. 5	Ei-hatsu No. 351	Re: Postponement of the date of the business conference.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 5	Ei-hatsu No. 353	Re: Application of the Public Bath Law.	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture.	"
Apr. 7	Ei-hatsu No. 368	Re: Monthly report on slaughtering.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 8	Ei-hatsu No. 369	Re: Execution of extension works of water-equipments of Matsumoto City.	Governor, Nagano Prefecture	"
Apr. 8	Ei-hatsu No. 373	Re: Control over sanitation of the dairy products, etc.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 8	Ei-hatsu No. 374	Re: Control over sanitation of milk.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 8	Hoku-ei No. 34	Re: Application for licensing the extension works of water-equipments under the second program.	Governor, Hokkaido.	Vice-Minister of Welfare.
Apr. 9	Ei-hatsu No. 376	Re: Indication on label of any special dietary use under the provision of Article 13 of the Food Sanitation Law.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 4	I-hatsu No. 347	Re: Policy of guidance on business of public health nurses.	"	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau, Disease Prevention Bureau and Insurance Bureau
Apr. 7	I-hatsu No. 374	Re: Commentary on Article 19 of the Enforcement Regulations of Medical Service Law.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Apr. 8	I-hatsu No. 385	Re: Proviso of Article 20 of the Medical Practitioner's Law.	"	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Apr. 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 582	Re: Settlement of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on local government personnel to engage in narcotic control and inspection.	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
Apr. 9	Yaku-hatsu No. 618	Re: Treatment of those who have hemp (taima) as a teaching material, etc.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 6	Sha-hatsu No. 582	Re: Allotment of the tents sold by the United States Forces.	Governor, Okayama Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Apr. 6	Sha-hatsu No. 576	Re: Relocation of the farm for raising goats, relief commodity from LARA.	Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture.	"
Apr. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 608	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid relating to purchasing the additional ration for the expectant mothers.	Governor, Oita Prefecture	"
Apr. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 605	Re: LARA relief commodities on show at the National Rehabilitation Industry Exhibition.	Governor, Kyoto Prefecture	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 611	Re: Management of the public pawn-shops.	Governor, Tochigi Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
Apr. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 612	Re: Hospital charge of the demobilized patients to be borne under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture.	"
Apr. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 627	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and beyond the fixed amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law in areas where traffic is interrupted during the winter.	Governor, Aomori Prefecture.	"
Apr. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 630	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (raw piece-goods) from IARA.	Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture.	"
Apr. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 632	Re: Disposition of kids from LARA.	Governor, Tokushima Prefecture.	"
Apr. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 633	Re: Allotment of nails for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Hiroshima and 13 other prefectures.	"
Apr. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 639	Re: Commodities presented by the American Red Cross Society.	Governor, Akita Prefecture.	"
Apr. 5	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 86	Re: The welfare commissioner's office.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 6	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 88	Re: Disposition of released coffee.	"	"
Apr. 7	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 89	Re: The community chest campaign for the fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Apr. 7	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 90	Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of clog-thong tape for the work providing agencies.	"	"
Apr. 7	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 91	Re: Operation of the protective institutions.	"	"
Apr. 9	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 92	Re: Dealing with medical care, etc., administered under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"

Date File No.

Subject

To:

From:

Children's Bureau

Apr. 4	Ji-hatsu No. 306	Re: Accounting of the budget of expenses on training institutions for personnel (training schools for day-nursery teachers) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Tokyo and two other prefectures.	Director, Children's Bureau.
Apr. 5	Ji-hatsu No. 307	Re: Additional allotment of secondary products of steel and important non-ferrous metals among materials for construction for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido, and 14 other prefectures.	"
Apr. 5	Ji-hatsu No. 311	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for the ships under jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.	Governor, Osaka Prefecture.	"
Apr. 6	Ji-hatsu No. 314	Re: Distribution of candies for congratulation of the "Children's Day".	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Apr. 6	Ji-hatsu No. 316	Re: Application for approval on amendment of the plan on establishment of the mothers' home of Katsura Town.	Governor, Chiba Prefecture.	"
Apr. 7	Ji-hatsu No. 317	Re: Activity, etc., of the child welfare workers during the child welfare week for the fiscal year 1949-50.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Apr. 7	Ji-hatsu No. 318	Re: Handling of financial affairs at the child welfare agencies.	"	"
Apr. 7	Ji-hatsu No. 321	Re: Distribution of petroleum products for April.	Governor, Osaka Prefecture.	"
Apr. 8	Ji-hatsu No. 322	Re: Allotment of accessory materials for "tatami" for third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Apr. 8	Ji-hatsu No. 323	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for the ships of Ministry of Welfare.	Governor, Osaka Prefecture.	"
Apr. 8	Ji-hatsu No. 324	Re: Report on situation in availability of petroleum products.	"	"
Apr. 9	Ji-hatsu No. 330	Re: Change of the plan on establishment of child welfare agencies (day-nurseries).	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.	"

Insurance Bureau

Apr. 4	Ho-hatsu No. 22	Re: Imposition of local taxes on the health insurance associations or the national health insurance associations.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
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Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
Repatriation Relief Bureau				
Apr. 8	Engo No. 387	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and 25 other prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Investigation of Disease Outbreaks

Memorandum (PHM/JG 99), subject, "Functions and Responsibilities of Health Officers et al., in Investigation of Disease Outbreaks", has been prepared and transmitted to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government. Subject memorandum defines the function, responsibility and jurisdiction of health center directors and other public health officials, professional or technical personnel, with respect to the investigation of outbreaks of human disease and correction of the causes thereof. It places responsibility directly upon the health officer for the initiation and direct supervision of all such investigations, utilizing such other specialized personnel as may be available to him, in their respective fields. Subject memorandum does not express any new policy or any policy not already expressed or implied in the present public health organization; it does, however, insist upon the application of sound and accepted public health principles in epidemiological investigations and in the elimination of public health hazards.

Health Center - Unauthorized Use of Name Prohibited

Article 8 of the Health Center Law (Law 101, 5 September 1947) specifically prohibits the use of the name Health Center (Hoken-sho) for any organization not established under the provisions of the Health Center Law.

It has been determined that in some cases private organizations are using name which, although not specifically designated as Health Center (Hoken-sho), are nevertheless so similar that they are being interpreted as "health center". Examples are Hoken-kan (health hall), "Herusu-senta" (health center).

The use of such nomenclature is not only a violation of the Health Center Law but is also confusing and misleading the public concerning the significance of the term "health center" which is the official local governmental public health organization.

To correct this situation appropriate instructions have been issued by the Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to each prefectural Governor and to the Mayor of the major cities (Yo-Hatsu No. 333 dated 9 April 1949).

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers ascertain that the spirit and intent of Article 8 of the Health Center law is complied with.

Public Health and Welfare Information

National Conference of Information Officials.

The first national conference for prefectural public health and welfare information officials was held in Tokyo on 13 - 14 April 1949. The conference was attended by one hundred thirty persons representing every prefecture in Japan. Information activities policies and programs for 1949 were outlined and discussed. Delegates were urged to include in their information programs a monthly discussion of some phase of the major public health and welfare problems confronting the people of Japan, i.e., Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Communicable Disease, Nutrition, Sanitation, Mother and Child Hygiene and welfare activities. Necessity for close

liaison between the central government and prefectural and local officials was stressed. Technical advice, guidance and instruction in the various fields of information work was presented through discussions and demonstrations led by experienced men in each of the fields of activity.

It was suggested that officials put into immediate effect a publicity program concerning the early control of mosquitoes in support of the nation-wide mosquito control program designed to forestall a possible break of Japanese B Encephalitis. This control program is correlated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (See item under Veterinary Affairs, this Bulletin).

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Prefectural Five-Month Public Health Nurses Course

Following the completion in Tokyo on 26 March of the one-month public health nurses course for instructors, designed to provide teachers for the prefectural five-month public health nurses course, the nurses worked out a curriculum and program considered adaptable to all the prefectures and which was accepted by the Ministry of Welfare.

On 20 April, the Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, forwarded I-Hatsu No. 405, subject: "Training Course for Public Health Nurses," to each prefectural Governor which outlines the following list of subjects in order of preference. This provides for 444 class hours, plus 18 hours for "excursions."

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Instructor *</u>
Introduction to Public Health	34	
Principles & Practice of P.H.N.	52	
Nursing Technique	100	
Nutrition	18	Nutritionist
Communicable Diseases	46	Medical (Doctor) - 28, Nursing - 18
Tuberculosis	38	Medical (Doctor) - 18, Nursing - 20
Venereal Diseases	32	Medical (Doctor) - 14, Nursing - 18
Oral Hygiene	6	Dental (Dentist)
Maternity Hygiene	30	Medical (Doctor) - 16, Nursing - 14
Infant & Child Hygiene	32	Medical (Doctor) - 16, Nursing - 16
School Hygiene	10	
Industrial Hygiene		
Adult Hygiene (none Com. Dis.)	12	
Principles & Method of Teaching	14	
Social Service	10	Social Worker Specialist
Mental Hygiene	10	P.H. Nurse if proper specialist not available
<hr/>		
Total	444	
Excursion and Others	18	
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Grand Total	462	

Class Schedule: Six (6) hours daily (Monday through Friday), Saturday 3 hours. Total 33 hours weekly. Class periods limited to two (2) hours.

Lectures: Fourteen (14) weeks.

Field Practice: Six (6) weeks.

*Unless otherwise indicated, all instructors are Public Health Nurses.

Requirements:

1. A clinical nurses license or,
2. Until 31 December 1949, a total of one year's experience in study or practice work, under a Doctor's Certification, in public health nursing, clinical nursing or midwifery will be acceptable for entrance. However, on 1 January 1950, the effective date of the Nursing Law No. 203, all applicants must possess a clinical nurses license.

Note: Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 4, dated 29 January 1949, subject: "Regulations Relative to Public Health Nurses", sets forth the above requirements and also additional data concerning the five-month public health nurses course.

I-Hatsu No. 405 also provides for appointment of public health nurses as full-time instructor in charge of the course, further that two or more prefectures can jointly sponsor a course with the prefecture holding the course being responsible for the program. This provision has merit as a joint sponsorship would permit more qualified instructors for the course at less expense to the prefectures.

Other pertinent points establish class levels at not less than 15, nor more than 50, however, under joint prefectural program, 60 students may be permitted. The ratio of students to staff nurses was established as 2 to 3 respectively for health center field experience with a maximum of six students at one time so as not to interfere with the health center program. Billets are to be provided for students from points too far for daily commuting. Facilities and necessary equipment will be provided by the prefectures. The cost of tuition will be determined by the prefectures at a later date.

SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Condensed Milk and Prepared Milk Foods

Recent investigations have revealed an effort to divert spoiled condensed milk and prepared milk foods to the candy and bakery industries. Considerable quantities of condensed milk have already been justly condemned by the Ministry of Welfare as being unfit for human food of any kind. In the future (after June 1st) both of these products will be packed and distributed in retail sized tin cans, and if older than six months from date of manufacture (printed on package) should be re-inspected and tested before release for distribution. Japanese inspectors must enforce more strict compliance with present standards of milk sanitation, especially in milk processing plants.

Animal Hides

Assistance is being requested of Japanese veterinary inspectors in all slaughter-houses in a program to obtain better hides from horses, cattle and swine. It is reported that over 75% of all hides in Japan (except Hokkaido) are spoiled for economic production of good leather by reason of nicks, knife cuts and accumulated filth. If better workmanship is insisted upon, at the time of skinning the carcass, and more careful handling of the hide thereafter, a sizeable reduction in the percentage of damaged hides is anticipated.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 16 - 22 April.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine-cholera	27
Hyogo	" "	4
Miyagi	" "	2
Aomori	Suspicious E.E.E.	2

Operational Instruction concerning Mosquito Control (DDT Spray Program)

The following instructions from the Animal Hygiene Section, Animal Industry Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, subject: "Disinfecting with 5% DDT Solution", were issued on 20 April 1949 to all prefectural Governors.

1. Purpose:

For driving away blood-sucking insects, 800,000 stables in the whole country must be disinfested with 200,000 gallons of DDT oil solution. Vaccination of horses and swine also is to be carried out against equine enzootic encephalomyelitis.

2. Plan

(1) Area: Whole country.

(2) Period: From the first day of May to the end of May.

(3) Distribution:

(a). 50,000 gallon: At the rate of number of horses and cattle in each prefecture.

(b). 60,000 gallon: For number of stable in rice field district in each prefecture.

(c). 10,000 gallon: At the rate of number of swine in each prefecture.

(d). 80,000 gallon: For emergency.

(e). Necessary amounts in livestock breeding farm, race course and others are included in items (a), (b) and (c).

(f). D.D.T. in items (a), (b), and (c) are allotted to each prefecture.

(4) Enforcement Method:

(a). Organization of disinfecting squads:

These squads are organized by officials of cities, towns and villages, agents of Agriculture Improvement Bureau, the staff of Agriculture Association, Livestock Insurance Association and Health Centers.

(b). Disinfecting objective:

In the limit of allotted amount, prefectoral government pick out disinfecting area.

(c). Ceiling, walls and dark places in the stable are to be disinfested with 5% D.D.T. solution.

(d). Method of disinfection and amount.

Stables are to be disinfested by sprayer or paint brush with $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon of D.D.T. oil solution.

(5) Charge of Cost:

(a). Each individual pays all charges for disinfection, (actual expenses of $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon are 100 yen).

(b). This D.D.T. under control of the Welfare Ministry has been appropriated for this plan. Expenses for purchase of D.D.T. will be paid by each Prefectural Government during the first ten days of August.

(6) Report:

Each Prefectural Governor shall report the results of this program to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Welfare upon the completion of this plan without delay.

(7) Cooperators for this plan:

General Headquarters, SCAP

Military Government Teams

Welfare Ministry, Prefectural Health Departments and Health Centers

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Agricultural Improvement Bureau

Agricultural Administration Bureau

Land Development Bureau

(We entreat Military Government in each district to cooperate strongly.)

(8) Information concerning this plan will be disseminated by means of newspaper, radio and other media.

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 5% D.D.T. OIL SOLUTION IN EACH PREFECTURE

PREFECTURE	GALLON	PREFECTURE	GALLON
Hokkaido	10,000	Mie	1,400
Aomori	2,500	Shiga	2,000
Iwate	3,000	Kyoto	1,800
Miyagi	3,000	Osaka	1,800
Akita	2,500	Hyogo	5,000
Yamagata	3,000	Nara	500
Fukushima	3,500	Wakayama	1,200
Ibaraki	2,500	Tottori	2,000
Tochigi	2,500	Shimane	2,000
Gumma	2,500	Okayama	4,000
Saitama	3,000	Hirosshima	3,000
Chiba	3,000	Yamaguchi	2,500
Tokyo	1,500	Tokushima	1,500
Kanagawa	2,000	Kagawa	2,000
Niigata	3,000	Ehime	2,000
Toyama	1,000	Kochi	1,500
Ishikawa	1,200	Fukuoka	3,500
Fukui	700	Saga	3,000
Yamanashi	800	Nagasaki	2,500
Nagano	2,500	Kumamoto	4,000
Gifu	2,000	Oita	3,500
Shizuoka	2,300	Miyazaki	4,000
Aichi	2,300	Kagoshima	5,000
<u>TOTAL 120,000</u>			

NOTE: Additional Supply can be obtained upon request.

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of February 1949

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	5
Samples examined	12
Overbacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1

Plant Inspections	9
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected.	10,626
Samples examined.	30,624
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc).	513
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent).	636

Number of plant inspections.	5,942
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc).	255
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent).	282

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected.	92
Samples examined.	95
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc).	6
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent).	4

Milk Production

Milk produced on dairy farms during the month of February 1949:

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	Number of Cows and Goats	Amount Produced
Special	7	134	28,684 lit.
Ordinary	56,313	107,553	15,679,220.5 Lit.
Goat	4,419	5,721	350,872 Lit.

Quantity of milk bottled in Mill: Plants during February 1949.

Type of Milk	Number of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	7	14,958	10,800	
Ordinary	2,965		2,109,663	4,545,787 Lit.
TOTAL	2,972	14,958	2,120,463	4,545,787 Lit.

(All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc.

Meat Inspection

The following tables, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, indicate the numbers of livestock slaughtered and meat and meat products establishments inspected during the month of February 1949.

	Cattle	Calves	Horses
Number Slaughtered	20,640	998	5,201
Body wt. (kgs)	7,242,645.5	108,529.3	1,768,338.7
Dressed wt. (kgs)	3,618,468.6	50,777.5	782,894.1
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	0	3
Condemned Post-mortem	8	0	9
Partial	564	26	227
Viscera	3,695	59	627

	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Number Slaughtered	33,311	4	133
Body wt. (kgs)	2,859,695.1	64	4,018
Dressed wt. (kgs)	1,741,385.4	22	1,457
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	8	0	0
Partial	409	0	0
Viscera	8,326	0	31

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	274
Number of establishments inspected	236
Sanitary condition	
Good	57
Fair	145
Poor	24
Total number of inspections	403
Amount of meat and meat products examined	75,844 kg
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	0
Cause for condemnation	None
Disposition	None

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments	14,634
Number of establishments inspected	8,170
Sanitary condition	
Good	2,251
Fair	4,809
Poor	1,104
Total number of inspections	9,708
Amount of meat and meat products examined	1,499,281 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned	228 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Uncleanliness, staleness and putrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of February 1949:

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	1,366
Number of establishments inspected	954
Sanitary condition	
Good	174
Fair	637
Poor	181
Total number of inspections	4,481
Amount of seafood examined	33,591,268
Amount of seafood condemned	643,934
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction, staleness and uncleanliness
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal feed.

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	8,868
Number of establishments inspected	2,875
Sanitary condition	
Good	488
Fair	1,636
Poor	770
Total number of inspections	4,123
Amount of seafood examined	6,656,801
Amount of seafood condemned	181
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction and staleness
Disposition	Animal feed

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments	43,712
Number of establishments inspected	15,975
Sanitary condition	
Good	2,304
Fair	9,773
Poor	3,834
Total number of inspections	17,245
Amount of seafood examined	1,901,846
Amount of seafood condemned	1,269
Cause for condemnation	Peturefaction and staleness
Disposition	Animal feed and fertilizer.

Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food and beverage establishments during the month of February 1949:

Number of inspections	477,336
Establishments to be improved	73,124
Establishments completing improvements	89,037
Number of food samples collected for analysis	4,539
Number of administrative punishments	2,293

Census of Food Inspectors

Number authorized with 50% national subsidy	1,767
Actual number employed receiving national subsidy	1,584
Actual number employed receiving no national subsidy (Prefecture and city employees)	2,180

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

During the period 3 - 16 April, 7,369 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 31 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Dusters	Knapsack Sprayers	Semi-Automatic Sprayers	Hand Sprayers	Engine Sprayers
Hokkaido	-	-	30	-	-
Aomori	-	-	25	-	-
Iwate	-	604	100	-	-
Miyagi	-	120	50	200	-
Yamagata	-	54	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	150	-	-	-
Tochigi	552	100	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	30	-	-
Saitama	30	20	71	30	-
Chiba	-	-	62	-	-
Tokyo	212	32	108	-	-
Niigata	200	60	50	100	-
Yamanashi	-	-	-	-	1
Nagano	-	50	23	-	-
Gifu	-	-	20	-	-
Shizuoka	96	40	10	-	-
Shiga	192	120	-	-	-
Kyoto	96	50	50	50	-
Osaka	1048	-	100	-	-
Nara	-	50	-	50	-
Wakayama	-	-	30	-	-
Okayama	-	80	40	-	-

Prefecture	DBT Dusters	Knapsack Sprayers	Semi-Automatic Sprayers	Hand Sprayers	Engine Sprayers
Yamaguchi	100	80	-	200	-
Tokushima	100	40	230	-	-
Kagawa	200	-	110	100	-
Ehime	-	30	5	-	-
Kochi	-	-	8	-	-
Fukuoka	-	180	30	-	-
Saga	-	-	120	-	-
Kumamoto	250	100	-	100	-
Kagoshima	-	-	70	-	-
Oita	-	-	130	-	-
TOTAL	3,076	1,960	1,502	830	1

Ten (10) lots of biologics were reassayed and found to meet minimum standards on 14 April. The vaccines affected are listed below:

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity (Unit: cc)
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Pharm. Co.	8	39,740
		11	39,740
		13	29,740
Tetanus Antitoxin	Handai Laboratories	20	16,920
		21	16,340
		22	16,860
Tetanus Antitoxin	Chiba Prefecture Lab.	16	19,780
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	Takeda Pharm Co.	22	70,100
		50	73,000
	Kitasato Inst.	647	39,400

Distribution figures for January and February 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

Item	January - February Averages (1948 monthly average equals 1.00)
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.36
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	0.92
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.45
Patent Medicines (Yen)	1.27
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.02
Dental Materials (Yen)	1.07
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	2.39
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.59
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.14
X-ray and Electrotherapy Equipment (pieces)	1.13
Rubber Sanitary Goods (Kgs)	1.45
Absorbent Cotton (Kgs)	1.20
Gauze (Meters)	1.17
Staple Fiber Bandage (Rolls)	0.68
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	1.11
Lint (pieces)	3.28
X-ray Film, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Doz)	0.50
X-ray Film, 4-3/4 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Doz)	0.71
X-ray Film, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Doz)	0.84
X-ray Film, 8 x 10 (Doz)	0.70
X-ray Film, 5 x 7 (Doz)	0.14

Item

X-ray Film, 10 x 12 (Doz)	1.15
X-ray Film, 11 x 14 (Doz)	1.07
X-ray Film, 35 mm (Rolls)	0.40
X-ray Film, Dental (Doz)	0.85
X-ray Film, 120 Size (Rolls)	1.20
Santonin (Tablets)	1.64
Sulfadiazine (Tablets)	0.47

Detailed distribution figures for medical, dental and sanitation supplies and Equipment for January and February, together with their monthly averages for 1947 and 1948 may be found in Inclosure No. 1.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 109,600 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate (to be diluted 30 times with water) was manufactured during the period 26 March - 10 April, which will produce 3,288,000 gallons of finished insecticide. This amount represents approximately 25% of the annual production goal of 434,300 gallons of concentrate. The sixteen pyrethrum emulsion producers have already received total allocations of petroleum products and all necessary raw materials to complete the 1949 production schedule and from all indications 4,300 drums of finished concentrate will be produced by 25 April. Present production trends signify the program will be completed in time to carry out insect and rodent control activities as planned. Distribution of the finished pyrethrum emulsion concentrate will be made as the material is produced.

Hexylresorcinol Production

Hexylresorcinol production during the week of 1 - 8 April continued to show increases in both crystalline form and gelatin coated pills. 596.97 Kgs of crystals were produced and the entire amount passed assay. A total of 1,549,334 pills were produced, with 40,000 failing to pass assay and 290,893 still under assay. During the period 26 March - 8 April, 1,189.9 Kgs of crystalline type hexylresorcinol and 1,977,630 pills were produced and passed assay. Less than one percent of the crystalline type and two percent of the pills failed to pass assay. It is anticipated that increasing quantities of hexylresorcinol will be made available henceforth for distribution throughout all prefectures.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

Two narcotic registrants, physicians, who lost narcotics through failure to store them in a locked cabinet, were prosecuted and fined ¥ 1,000 each. While the fines are small the action will tend to eliminate some of the many minor thefts of narcotics.

Acting on information that narcotics, seized from traffickers in Hokkaido, had originated in Kobe, enforcement officials apprehended the individual in Kobe and found him in possession of a quantity of heroin. The same procedure proved successful in Tokyo in following up information obtained elsewhere. Coordination of informational leads has reached a high degree of efficiency.

False Claims of Narcotic Addiction Cures

A press release in which it was claimed that Ofunojin is an absolute cure for narcotic addiction is being investigated as a possible violation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. Competent authorities have stated that "Ofunojin treatment, then, is a variant of the atropine and hyoscine treatments which have been thoroughly discredited---as being not only ineffective but even dangerous".

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA, at present, has approximately 5,000 bales of clothing available in their warehouse (Yokohama) for allocation. Basic clothing needs have been provided for all authorized institutions, orphanages, hospitals, etc., included in the LARA program. Program for these institutions has developed whereby supplemental aid, through LARA supplies, is sustaining.

LARA Central Committee has recommended a special distribution plan to provide practical clothing for social workers (usually poorly paid) in institutions, etc., who have been constantly responsible for the distribution of LARA supplies for the past two and a half years. It is proposed that each of the aforementioned social workers receive two (2) essential items of wearing apparel. The category of social workers to be included in the distribution is proposed in accordance with the following:

- a. Women workers in Homes for Widows and Children.
- b. Women workers in Day Nurseries.
- c. Workers in institutions caring for children and infants. This does not include camps for repatriates or other war sufferers nor does it include hospital staff members.
- d. Staff members of Prefectural Welfare Offices who have had responsibility for actual distribution of LARA goods.

NOTE: Will not exceed 30 persons on any prefectural staff with the possible exception of Tokyo and Osaka.

The plan of distribution in each prefecture will be presented to the Military Government Welfare Officer, for his information and comment, by the officials of the Prefectural Welfare Section.

This special allocation and distribution will be reported separately by the Ministry of Welfare to the LARA Central Committee and to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAF and will give, in detail, items distributed, where and to whom distributed. Individual receipts will be taken from each individual receiving items of wearing apparel (receipt will carry "han").

The total number bales of clothing necessary for this distribution will be 473 (338 bales for women - 135 bales for men). Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three individuals are estimated for inclusion in this distribution, namely:

Prefectural offices (reference, sub-paragraph d above)

Men	1,120
Women	222
Total	1,342

Institutional welfare workers (reference, sub-paragraphs a,b,c above).

Women	16,796
Men	5,825
Total	22,621
Grand Total	23,963

This special allocation and distribution proposal was coordinated with the Welfare Branch, Military Government, Headquarters Eighth Army and it was the concens that the proposed special distribution, particularly in view of large quantity of

LARA clothing (bales) now available, was an appropriate award and would serve not only to furnish needed supplemental clothing to these specific welfare workers but also would be an effective means of giving recognition to them for their efficient handling of LARA supplies over the past two and a half years.

NOTE: Previous special allocations and distribution of LARA goods approved were: yard goods for nurses' uniforms (hospitals), hand-bag kits for Day Nursery workers, yard goods for doctors' coats (hospitals), shoes for nurses (hospitals) and shoes for prefectoral welfare workers.

The special LARA allocation and distribution briefly outlined above has been approved and distribution will begin on or about 25 April.

Public Assistance - Medical Care

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has released Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 92 dated 1 April 1949, subject: "Handling of Medical Care Under the Daily Life Security Law", which outlines new eligibility requirements for recipients and non-recipients of public assistance and prescribes forms.

Provisions are:

a. Those receiving daily living assistance are automatically eligible.

b. Those not receiving daily assistance are eligible if, after determining their minimum living needs by use of the public assistance allowance tables, the difference between their needs and income is not sufficient to pay for the medical care.

(In the latter case resources owned by the applicant or support by relatives are taken into account. Resources such as "tools of trade", the "home place" under certain circumstances, and things necessary for education and spiritual comfort such as a radio, may be excluded from consideration. Income from relatives must be actual and not presumptive).

c. Those covered by health insurance may be eligible for partial medical care costs (generally for their dependents, who are not fully covered).

In determining eligibility for those not receiving public assistance, the cost of medical care used in such determination must be based on the prevailing medical fee scale which is computed through the point system of social insurance medical care. It is recognized that an individual may have sufficient funds for this purpose but may not have sufficient funds to cover the ordinary fee scale for private care. In these cases the heads of cities, towns and villages are urged to assist in arranging for less expensive private medical care.

The plan includes authorization of hospitalization "only when according to the physician's diagnosis or certification it has been recognized as difficult to attain the object of medical care by means of residence protection", such as for an operation or, "when it is recognized that if the person responsible for subsistence (breadwinner) needs care and his recovery will be hastened to a marked degree, resulting in the redemption of his working capacity".

Nursing care may also be provided under restricted circumstances. Birth aid is considered under the same circumstances as those outlined above.

Child Welfare - Duties of Child Welfare Officials

The Childrens' Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has issued Ji-Hatsu No. 186, dated 4 March 1949, subject, "Duty of Child Welfare Official and the Guidance and Supervision for Him", a copy of which is attached to this Bulletin (Incl. No. 2). This order supplements the information contained in Ji-Hatsu No. 808, dated 2 December 1948, subject, "Concerning the Sending of the Outline of the Function of the Child Welfare Officials and Child Welfare Workers", a copy of which was attached as Inclosure No. 7 to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 96.

The present order clarifies the legal position of the child welfare official and requires close cooperation with child welfare workers and heads of cities, towns and villages.

Public Assistance and Child Welfare Institution Care

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has issued Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 91, dated 7 April 1949, subject, "Management of Protective Institutions" which concerns action to be taken in the event of poor management or mismanagement of institutions, reports of which are continuously found in newspapers and Military Government reports. Further clarification of this matter has been presented to the prefecture welfare officials at their meeting in Tokyo 22 - 23 April. Public Health and Welfare Section has requested that the Ministry of Welfare and prefecture welfare departments fully recognize their responsibility to the persons for the care of which national or prefecture funds are being expended and has requested that drastic action be taken when negligence or mismanagement is found either in public or private institutions.

Welfare officers may wish to alert local newspapers to their responsibilities in throwing light on institutional care in their communities.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Legislation

Amendments to all the social insurance laws except National Health Insurance are scheduled for consideration by the present Diet. In general, they provide adjustments in contributions and benefits to keep pace with the inflationary trend, a strengthening of the legal basis for advisory councils, and modification necessary to maintain conformity with related legislation.

Particular vital amendments are proposals to increase contribution rates and establish partial sharing of initial medical examination costs by direct charge to primary insured under Health Insurance. The greatly expanded use of that program has invalidated previous actuarial calculation.

Legislation is also being proposed to meet any unemployment problem that may arise from the adjustments in industry resulting from the application of the economic stabilization program. A public works program geared to employ such workers, an expanded unemployment insurance system, and a more effective employment exchange program are contemplated.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
99	4/22/49	Functions and Responsibilities of Health Officers et al., in Investigations of Disease Outbreaks.	Yes	MG, Eighth Army

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
2. Ji-Hatsu No. 186 - Duty of the Child Welfare Official and the Guidance and Supervision for Him.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 16 April 1949.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
(January and February 1949)

VALUE (Millions of Yen)

I. Pharmaceuticals:

	February	January	1949	1948	1947	1946	Monthly Averages
Controlled Medicines	166.6	222.4	194.5	209.1	78.1	-	
Non-controlled medicines	1,136.0	1,458.6	1,297.3	893.4	523.4	-	
Home Remedies	392.1	384.1	388.1	305.1	153.6	-	
Pharmaceutical Total	1,694.7	2,065.1	1,879.9	1,407.6	755.1	-	
Textile Sanitary Materials	144.0	191.6	167.8	105.7	6.7	-	
Rubber Medical Goods	35.8	44.8	40.3	16.8	5.9	-	
Surgical Instruments	32.1	27.5	29.8	26.0	12.3	-	
Dental:							
Dental Materials	14.4	16.8	15.6	9.6	5.7	-	
Dental Instruments	21.9	23.2	22.5	14.8	14.6	-	
Dental Total	36.3	40.0	38.1	24.4	20.3	-	
Grand Total	1,942.9	2,369.0	2,155.9	1,580.5	800.3	-	

II. QUANTITATIVE

Selected Pharmaceuticals

	UNIT	February	January	1949	1948	1947	1946
Mapharsen	Kg	32.5	28.2	30.3	30.6	-	-
Bi Subsal Inj.	Liter	197.7	266.1	231.9	476.5	-	-
Sulfathiazole	Tablets/1000	5,209.0	6,522.0	5,865.0	7,750.0	-	-
Sulfadiazine	Tablets/1000	1,637.0	1,175.0	1,406.0	2,975.0	-	-
Penicillin	O.U./1,000,000	81,541.0	57,973.0	69,757.0	20,405.0	-	-
Hexylresorcinol	Capsule	Pills/1000	-	-	-	-	-
Santonin	Tablets/1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Biologics</u>		6,922.0	4,515.0	5,718.0	3,456.0	2,901.0	-
Cholera	Liter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria Antitoxin	cc	549.0	-	274.0	-	-	-
Diphtheria Toxoid	Liter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus Antitoxin	Liter	3.9	-	1.9	-	-	-
Smallpox	Dose/1000	-	62.0	31.0	-	-	-
Typhoid	Liter	617.0	-	308.0	-	-	-
Rabies (canine)	Doses	-	234.0	117.0	-	-	-
Rabies (human)	Doses	2.3	21.0	22.0	-	-	-
Typhus	Liter	-	-	-	-	-	-

Textile San. Materials

	UNIT	February	January	1949	1948	1947	1946
Absorbent Cotton	Kg/1000	154.5	201.4	178.0	148.4	63.7	-
Lint	piece	1,977.0	4,420.0	3,198.0	973.0	5,845.0	-
Gauze	meters/1000	3,943.0	5,140.0	4,541.0	3,889.0	583.0	-
Bandage	roll/1000	108.0	190.0	149.0	219.0	135.0	-
Triangular & Abdominal	pieces/1000	7.0	13.0	10.0	9.0	30.0	-

		Monthly Averages					
		February	January	1949	1948	1947	1946
Rubber Medical Goods	Kg/ 1000	65.0	83.0	74.0	51.0	39.0	-
Surg. Instr.	piece/ 1000	2,935.0	2,870.0	2,902.0	2,105.0	1,581.0	-
Dental Instr.	piece/ 1000	301.0	472.0	386.0	362.0	277.0	-

Insect & Rodent Control Supplies

DDT:							
DDT 10% Dust	1b/1000	277.0	127.0	202.0	455.0	-	-
DDT 5% spray	Gal/1000	43.0	25.0	34.0	133.0	-	-
Equipment:							
Dusters, Hand	piece	4,666.0	850.0	2,758.0	-	-	-
Dusters, Engine	piece	5.0	14.0	9.0	-	-	-
Sprayer, Knapsack							
3 Gal.	piece	1,153.0	1,077.0	1,115.0	-	-	-
Sprayer, Pump, Semi-							
Auto.	piece	555.0	456.0	505.0	-	-	-
Sprayer, Hand							
½ Gal.	piece	200.0	410.0	305.0	-	-	-

X-Ray Film

2½ x 3½	doz.	200.0	500.0	350.0	698.0	-	-
4-3/4 x 6½	doz.	788.0	739.0	763.0	1,073.0	209.0	-
5 x 7	doz.	144.0	30.0	87.0	609.0	837.0	-
6½ x 8½	doz.	1,274.0	2,052.0	1,663.0	1,948.0	726.0	-
8 x 10	doz.	1,862.0	1,873.0	1,867.0	2,641.0	1,679.0	-
10 x 12	doz.	21,814.0	23,740.0	22,777.0	19,839.0	15,443.0	-
11 x 14	doz.	1,678.0	1,244.0	1,461.0	1,344.0	793.0	-
14 x 17	doz.	74.0	-	37.0	96.0	-	-
Dental	doz.	617.0	604.0	610.0	749.0	155.0	-
120	roll	8,301.0	4,194.0	6,247.0	5,493.0	3,427.0	-
35 mm	roll	5,531.0	6,533.0	6,032.0	15,485.0	25,799.0	-

X-Ray & Electrotherapy Equipment

X-ray Machines	piece	353.0	337.0	345.0	321.0	162.0	-
Ultra short wave	piece	59.0	21.0	40.0	53.0	52.0	-
Ultra violet ray	piece	74.0	57.0	65.0	81.0	19.0	-
Infra-red ray	piece	34.0	7.0	20.0	7.0	25.0	-
Luminous screens	piece	214.0	97.0	155.0	147.0	60.0	-
Intensifying screens,	piece	514.0	236.0	375.0	269.0	140.0	-
Electro surgical							
Instr.	piece	11.0	5.0	8.0	10.0	7.0	-
TOTAL		1,259.0	760.0	1,009.0	891.0	465.0	-

TO : Each of the Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefectures.

FROM : Director of Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry

SUBJECT: Duty of the child welfare official and the guidance and supervision for him.

Concerning the subject matter you must have understood already by Law, Ordinance, instruction by "Outline of the activity of the child welfare official and child welfare worker" and others issued through this Bureau. As the child welfare official is a new program in this country and is a most important field organ, the guidance and supervision for them shall be made with full consideration per the following note so that satisfactory results may be obtained.

Note

I. As the purpose of the child welfare officials are to give consultation and guidance for the problems concerning the welfare of children and make the effort for the promotion of positive welfare for them by case work method, their duty is mainly the case work for them and group guidance may be done according to the need of local situations.

Group work is necessary to effect the case work by the child welfare official and diffusion of child welfare thought through lectures and courses, etc., or group guidance towards the organization of the children's club and mothers club, etc., are most desirable. But just group work with no relation to their case work should be avoided.

II. As the child welfare official is not tied to a spot as an office worker, the following report program shall be taken in each prefecture for supervision and effective work.

1. The child welfare official shall have at her office work diary, children's records, reports of the meeting of child welfare workers at which he was present and other documents, etc.

2. The child welfare official shall submit the written report of the services rendered in the previous month before th every month to the prefecture (the head of Children's Section).

3. The child welfare official shall report the matters discussed in the meeting of the child welfare workers at which he was present.

4. The child welfare official shall make a close liaison with the local office or branch office to which jurisdiction his assigned area belongs.

III. The head of the child welfare center may have the child welfare official guide the child or its guardian (Law, Article 16, paragraph 1, item 2 and Law, Article 27, paragraph 1, item 2) and ask him to make the necessary investigations (Regulation, Article 5) and the child welfare official shall report the conditions concerning the children's welfare of his assigned area with his opinion about them (Regulation, Art. 6). The relation of the head of the child welfare center and the child welfare official in the above cases is in the line of their work and the direction and supervision over the matters concerning the latter's status and public service is under the prefectural governor. In some prefectures the head of the child welfare center is taking the direction and supervision over the child welfare officials which should be corrected as it is against the law and ordinance.

IV. As the fields of the child welfare service is in cities, towns and villages where activities of the child welfare officials are to be carried out, the child welfare official is naturally closely related with the city, town or village and

their cooperation per the following must be made beyond the liaison which is provided by the law and ordinance.

1. The child welfare officials shall give the mayor of the city, town or village the information, materials and assistance concerning their work which is required by the city, town or village.

2. The mayor of the city, town or village shall cooperate with the child welfare officials in charge of the city, town or village concerning their work.

3. In the city district where the welfare committee offices are, the child welfare official shall keep close liaison with the Minsei office of her or his assigned area and the office shall be made to cooperate with the child welfare official.

V. The child welfare official shall get cooperation of the child welfare workers of her or his assigned area and make the close liaison with the latter as per the following:

1. The child welfare official shall attend to the meeting of the child welfare workers opened in the assigned area (in the rural area where the wider area is assigned to a child welfare official, he or she shall attend to one by one) and not only join in their discussion for the measures to be taken for the welfare of children but positive leading by presenting the problems for discussion and the opportunity for study should be done. It is the same with the meeting of the standing committee members of the child welfare workers.

2. When the child welfare official is to take a new case, he or she shall keep in touch with the child welfare worker in charge of the area the child lives and any case of delinquent, dislocated, cruelly treated or feeble-minded children, etc., which seems too difficult for the child welfare worker must be willingly handled by the child welfare official keeping functional liaison with the former so that successful result may be obtained.

3. The liaison of the child welfare official with the child welfare worker shall be in the line of investigation, procedure or guidance for the children and the general guidance and supervision over the child welfare workers shall be by the Prefecture.

VI. Concerning the area to be assigned to a child welfare official it is said in Article 1 of Enforcement Regulation that the child welfare officials shall have the charge of city districts mainly and in the area outside the assigned area they shall keep the liaison and help to promote the activity of child welfare workers. But it shall be changed as they shall have the whole districts of the prefecture cut for each child welfare official and they shall work more in the urban districts where there are more problems of children within each area assigned and keep liaison with the child welfare workers and help to promote their activities.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 16 APRIL 1949

During the sixteenth week ended 16 April 1949 there were reported 20,802 cases of communicable disease compared with 20,338 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks. Some corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases decreased 14 percent, from 355 last week to 304 currently. There were 43 deaths in the present week compared with 40 previously. The current number of cases was 12 percent less than that (346) for the sixteenth week of last year and 58 percent below the corresponding 1947 figure (732). There were decreases from last week in 29 prefectures, increases in 12, and no change in 5. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.8 and 24.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.8 and 2.6.

There were 54 cases of dysentery this week compared with 49 in the preceding week. Deaths numbered the same (11) in both periods. Current cases were 41 percent less than in the same week of 1948 (91) and nearly 45 percent below those (97) in the corresponding period of 1947. Fifteen prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 12 had more, and in 5 the number did not change. The remaining 14 prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to and Shizuoka Prefecture had 15 and 9 cases respectively this week, 19 additional prefectures had from 1 to 4 cases each, and the other 25 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 2.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

Typhoid fever cases numbered 65 in the present week whereas last week there were 70. Current deaths (7) were about half those (13) last week. Cases this week were approximately half of the number (133) in the same period of last year and were a third of the corresponding 1947 total (192). Sixteen prefectures had increases over last week of 1 or 2 cases each, 13 prefectures had comparable decreases, and in Mie Prefecture cases declined from 8 to zero. Eight prefectures did not change, and in the remaining 8 prefectures there were no cases in either week. Cases this week were distributed among 29 prefectures having from 1 to 9 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 4.2 and 5.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases this week (19) was approximately two-thirds of the figure (28) for the preceding week. There were 2 deaths compared with 3 previously. Current cases were 40 percent of those (48) in the same period of 1948 and approximately a fifth of the corresponding 1947 total (87). Thirteen prefectures reported from 1 to 4 cases each this week, and the other 33 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 5 cases of smallpox this week compared with 2 cases in the previous week. No deaths occurred in either week. In the sixteenth week of last year no cases were reported, but in the same period of 1947 there were 22. One of the current cases was in Yamaguchi Prefecture and the other 4 occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Thphus fever cases numbered 6 this week whereas last week there was one. There have been no deaths for 4 weeks. In the sixteenth week of 1948 there were 110 cases, and in the corresponding period of 1947 there were 36. The current cases occurred in Miyagi (4) and Kanagawa (2). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases this week (49) was nearly twice that (25) for the preceding week. There was one death compared with 3 previously. Current cases were approximately two-thirds of those (71) in the same week of 1948 and little more than a fourth of the corresponding 1947 figure (179). There were increases in last week in 15 prefectures, decreases in 6, and no change in 5. The other 20 prefecture had no cases in either week. Shiga had 18 cases this week, and the remaining 31 cases were distributed among 19 additional prefectures where they numbered from 1 to 5 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 1.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths have been reported since early March. There were no cases or deaths in the sixteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 16 April 1949 were both less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases this week (82) were 10 percent less than in the preceding week (91). There were no deaths in either week. The number of current cases was 9 percent greater than that (75) in the sixteenth week of last year and 19 percent above the corresponding figure (69) for 1947. Fifteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 9 had more cases, and 6 did not change. The other 16 prefectures had no cases in either week. All of the current cases occurred in 18 prefectures. More than 80 percent of the cases were in 7 prefectures (Kanagawa, Wakayama, Nagano, Saitama, Kyoto, Tokyo-to and Hokkaido) which had from 7 to 12 cases each, and the remaining 15 cases were distributed among the other 11 prefectures having 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 5.3 and 5.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 58 percent more cases of epidemic meningitis this week (41) than last week (26). Current deaths (11) were nearly twice the previous figure (6). Cases this week were 45 percent less than those (75) in the same week of 1948 and more than 70 percent below the corresponding 1947 figure (147). There were increases over last week in 12 prefectures, decreases in 6, and no change in 5. The twenty-three additional prefectures had no cases in either week. It should be noted that the report of 16 cases for Fukuoka Prefecture last week was an error, and a corrected report has shown the true figure to be 3. Eighteen prefectures accounted for the total current cases, reporting from 1 to 7 each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.7 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.5.

The number of measles cases this week (5,601) increased 14 percent over the preceding week (4,926); however, the current figure was 5 percent below the number (5,885) reported two weeks ago. Current cases were more than three and a half times those (1,570) in the same period of 1948 but were only two-thirds of the corresponding 1947 total (8,381). Thirty prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 15 had fewer cases, and 1 did not change. The largest numeric changes were in Fukuoka, Kyoto, and Oita Prefectures where cases increased by 149, 145, and 101 respectively and in Shimane, Tokyo-to, and Hiroshima Prefectures where cases declined by 139, 100, and 93 respectively. The sum of the cases in 8 prefectures amounted to 50 percent of the total number this week. These prefectures were Fukuoka (661), Tokyo-to (457), Kyoto (400), Hokkaido (332), Osaka (326), Kumamoto (212), Oita (209), and Hyogo (201). Eleven additional prefectures had cases numbering from 118 to 190 each. Thus, 19 prefectures had 80 percent of all cases. In last week's report cases in Miyazaki Prefecture were listed as 359, but the figure has since been corrected to only 35. The current and cumulative case rates as of 16 April 1949 were 365.2 and 195.7 respectively.

Whooping cough cases this week (1,478) were 11 percent higher than last week (1,332). The current figure was approximately 75 percent greater than that (840) for the same week of last year but was more than 70 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (5,117). Cases increased over last week in 28 prefectures, decreased in 16, and did not change in 1. Wakayama Prefecture had no cases in either week. The current and cumulative case rates were 96.4 and 87.1 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (9,130) was only slightly higher than in the previous week (9,059). They were 6 percent greater than in the same period of 1948 (8,577) and 25 percent above the corresponding 1947 total (7,312). The current and cumulative case rates were 595.2 and 502.0 respectively.

There were 9 percent fewer cases of pneumonia this week (3,901) than there were previously (4,297). Current cases were 8 percent greater than in the same week of last year (3,608) but more than 40 percent below the figure (6,751) for the corresponding period of 1947. More than half (25) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 18 had more, and 3 did not change. The largest numeric changes occurred in Ibaraki Prefecture and Hokkaido where cases decreased by 101 and 99 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 254.3 and 240.4 respectively.

Influenza cases numbered 67 this week compared with 77 last week. In the same period of last year there were 86. Cases in Miyagi increased from zero last week to 10 currently, and there were increases of from 1 to 4 cases in each of 12 additional

prefectures. Decreases of from 1 to 8 cases each occurred in 9 prefectures. Three prefectures had the same number of cases in both weeks and nearly half (21) of the prefectures had no cases in either of the two periods. Current cases were distributed among 22 prefectures having from 1 to 10 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 3.8 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,922 and 61,932 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,579 and 53,943; and for chancroid, 497 and 8,514. The current totals for gonorrhea and chancroid were both higher than last week when gonorrhea cases numbered 3,436 and chancroid cases 446. The number of syphilis cases, however, was less than in the preceding week (4,099). All current totals were below those in the same week of last year. At that time there were reported 6,084 cases of syphilis, 6,216 cases of gonorrhea, and 1,142 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 255.7 and 252.3 respectively; gonorrhea, 233.3 and 219.8; and chancroid, 32.4 and 34.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 16 APRIL 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	21	-	422	50	1	-	39	2
AOMORI	7	1	101	6	4	-	7	-
IWATE	13	2	123	24	-	-	11	2
MIYAGI	13	3	184	16	-	-	29	5
AKITA	2	-	124	11	2	-	21	1
YAMAGATA	4	2	82	11	2	-	22	1
FUKUSHIMA	4	2	93	14	1	-	12	3
IBARAKI	10	2	*80	8	2	-	13	13
TOCHIGI	4	-	*74	6	-	-	5	6
GUMMA	4	-	82	9	-	-	12	-
SAITAMA	6	1	117	10	-	-	18	9
CHIBA	3	1	108	15	-	-	20	12
TOKYO	33	8	464	61	15	4	128	31
KANAGAWA	11	2	183	28	3	1	29	6
NIIGATA	22	2	287	24	2	-	16	5
TOYAMA	5	1	197	13	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	3	-	110	12	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	1	-	46	4	-	-	6	1
YAMANASHI	4	-	35	5	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	10	-	133	10	2	1	9	-
GIFU	4	2	68	14	1	-	4	-
SHIZUOKA	4	1	127	16	9	1	16	5
AICHI	6	2	147	13	-	-	29	11
MIE	2	1	107	7	1	-	8	2
SHIGA	1	-	44	2	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	4	-	59	5	-	-	17	7
OSAKA	7	-	125	11	2	-	45	4
HYOGO	10	3	191	21	1	-	16	5
NARA	-	-	42	5	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	42	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	32	5	-	-	4	*1
SHIMANE	6	-	107	5	-	-	17	1
OKAYAMA	3	1	59	15	-	-	6	3
HIROSHIMA	4	-	142	*10	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	5	1	109	11	1	1	6	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	1	42	3	1	1	2	2
KAGAWA	1	1	51	8	-	-	1	-
EHIME	10	-	74	12	1	-	14	3
KOCHI	1	-	56	1	-	-	5	-
FUKUOKA	9	1	371	*33	1	1	14	6
SAGA	9	-	214	14	1	-	11	5
NAGASAKI	6	-	181	17	1	-	11	6
KUMAMOTO	4	1	103	11	-	-	5	1
OITA	9	-	160	17	-	-	9	2
MIYAZAKI	10	1	212	18	-	-	*10	*5
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	177	24	-	-	7	2
TOTAL	304	43	*5956	*635	54	11	*675	*174
RATE								
Current	19.8	2.8	24.3	2.6	3.5	0.7	2.8	0.7
Previous	23.1	2.4			3.1	0.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	45	8	-	-	6	1
AOMORI	1	-	12	1	-	-	7	-
IWATE	-	-	12	3	-	-	8	1
MIYAGI	5	-	62	8	1	1	33	3
AKITA	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	11	3	-	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	19	2	-	-	7	-
IBARAKI	2	-	9	1	2	-	6	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	11	5	-	-	1	-
CUMIA	2	-	11	2	-	-	4	1
SAITAMA	2	-	40	7	1	-	6	1
CHIBA	1	-	42	8	-	-	13	1
TOKYO	9	2	257	30	4	-	174	2
KANAGAWA	4	1	47	5	-	-	12	1
NIIGATA	1	-	38	1	1	-	10	1
TOYAMA	-	-	13	4	2	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	7	2	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	4	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	2	-	20	1	-	-	4	-
GIFU	3	-	48	9	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	45	6	-	-	46	-
AICHI	2	-	69	5	-	-	16	-
MIE	-	-	58	6	1	-	19	1
SHIGA	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	1	-	33	2	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	2	1	42	8	1	-	9	-
HYOGO	4	-	44	5	1	-	2	-
NARA	1	1	21	6	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	2	-	8	-
TOTTORI	2	-	17	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	18	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	10	4	1	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	60	* 6	-	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
EHIME	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	21	4	1	1	1	1
FUJUOKA	5	1	66	7	-	-	15	-
SAGA	2	-	16	3	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	10	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
OKA	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	* 3	-	-	-	* 3	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	65	7	*1353	* 175	19	2	*498	21
RATE								
Current	4.2	0.5	5.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.1
Previous	4.5	0.6			1.8	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	2	-	8	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	-	25	2	6	-	72	2
RATE								
Current	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	0.4	-	0.3	0.0
Previous	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	4	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
KAIGAWA	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	8	*1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	18	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	*4	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	*32	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	49	1	*411	*13	-	-	2	1
RATE								
Current	3.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0
Previous	1.5	0.2			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	-	188	5	6	2	74	11
AOMORI	-	-	8	-	2	1	8	2
IWATE	1	-	14	-	1	-	11	1
MIYAGI	2	-	19	-	1	-	29	8
AKITA	1	-	16	-	2	-	12	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	10	-	1	-	10	3
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	23	-	4	1	25	6
IBARAKI	2	-	*15	-	-	-	*16	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	13	1	1	-	5	2
GUMMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	8	3
SAITAMA	10	-	50	-	2	-	14	3
CHIBA	1	-	37	-	-	-	8	4
TOKYO	11	-	378	3	7	2	81	20
ANAGAWA	7	-	69	-	5	1	31	9
NIIGATA	-	-	18	-	-	-	5	1
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	9	-	68	1	-	-	7	2
GIFU	-	-	26	1	-	1	2	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	11	-	2	1	8	1
AICHI	1	-	49	-	1	-	2	-
MIE	-	-	20	-	1	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	56	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	10	-	78	-	1	1	15	7
OSAKA	-	-	51	1	-	-	32	8
HYOGO	1	-	24	1	-	-	7	2
NARA	-	-	18	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	8	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	3
SHIMANE	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	1	1	9	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	5	-	1	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	3
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	12	-	2	-	*20	6
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	2	-	8	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	82	-	*1404	20	41	11	*495	127
RATE								
Current	5.3	-	5.7	0.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	0.5
Previous	5.9	-			2.5	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 April 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	332	4456	107	2539	674	9588
AOMORI	32	378	25	285	191	1865
IWATE	5	150	16	265	168	2273
MIYAGI	43	262	46	492	216	3013
AKITA	55	209	19	374	123	1806
YAMAGATA	20	359	20	574	142	1661
FUKUSHIMA	60	563	20	228	125	1944
IBARAKI	94	768	11	271	92	1604
TOCHIGI	13	109	15	338	67	1286
GUMMA	43	471	44	758	115	1585
SAITAMA	61	389	57	756	181	2253
CHIBA	41	256	5	122	120	1697
TOKYO	457	4110	98	1461	1127	14950
KANAGAWA	141	613	63	426	184	3576
NIIGATA	154	1477	26	619	267	3448
TOYAMA	75	705	35	644	153	2708
ISHIKAWA	118	768	35	432	169	2007
FUKUI	52	302	13	121	88	1001
YAMANASHI	14	175	6	87	28	531
NAGANO	65	323	53	1016	274	3060
GIFU	25	264	25	632	151	2115
SHIZUOKA	45	336	70	528	225	2707
AICHI	190	916	90	974	404	4077
MIE	168	1619	14	391	119	2010
SHIGA	176	825	25	535	79	1197
KYOTO	400	2894	42	423	345	4515
OSAKA	326	2183	46	574	530	6807
HYOGO	201	1136	55	796	282	4501
NARA	51	261	9	47	54	605
WAKAYAMA	92	970	-	29	53	918
TOTTORI	5	100	-	33	60	1026
SHIMANE	160	2702	15	314	149	1950
OKAYAMA	45	203	11	269	124	2856
HIROSHIMA	174	1677	32	514	264	4189
YAMAGUCHI	147	1121	14	172	132	2267
TOKUSHIMA	2	22	1	16	48	876
KAGAWA	3	23	14	109	81	921
EHIME	66	470	81	658	199	2320
KOCHI	4	210	4	78	77	764
FUKUOKA	661	*7110	146	1333	490	5239
SAGA	139	1354	15	290	99	1247
NAGASAKI	133	1289	16	218	166	2018
KUMAMOTO	212	1726	14	191	79	1414
OITA	209	1254	6	119	113	1402
MIYAZAKI	42	* 228	6	* 97	127	*1765
KAGOSHIMA	50	292	13	225	176	1632
TOTAL	5601	*48028	1478	*21373	9130	*123194
RATE						
Current	365.2	195.7	96.4	87.1	595.2	502.0
Previous	342.3		86.3		590.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	295	5189	3	42
AOMORI	117	1018	2	10
IWATE	82	1116	-	-
MIYAGI	83	1341	10	12
AKITA	50	809	-	-
YAMAGATA	93	1015	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	91	1557	-	5
IBARAKI	84	2049	-	2
TOCHIGI	53	1225	-	3
GUMMA	85	1778	4	65
SAITAMA	79	1611	3	16
CHIBA	35	753	-	3
TOKYO	194	4710	3	77
KA NAGAWA	156	1735	1	12
NIIGATA	178	2360	5	16
TOYAMA	108	1646	-	26
ISHIKAWA	52	718	2	22
FUKUI	38	448	3	40
YAMA NASHI	39	514	-	7
NAGANO	149	1969	6	45
GIFU	79	1420	1	14
SHIZUOKA	111	1605	4	26
AICHI	167	2020	-	21
MIE	77	1289	-	35
SHIGA	54	825	-	22
KYOTO	108	1113	-	15
OSAKA	86	1138	6	192
HYOGO	124	1637	-	54
NARA	25	243	-	4
WAKAYAMA	47	507	-	3
TOTTORI	34	*304	-	-
SHIMANE	54	830	-	9
OKAYAMA	48	1224	1	9
HIROSHIMA	80	1211	2	11
YAMAGUCHI	54	847	1	10
TOKUSHIMA	20	402	4	14
KAGAWA	21	459	-	1
EHIME	96	2029	1	26
KOCHI	24	510	-	1
FUKUOKA	171	2104	1	*20
SAGA	60	664	2	2
NAGASAKI	56	673	-	5
KUMAMOTO	94	933	-	11
OITA	26	469	2	8
MIYAZAKI	55	*491	-	16
KAGOSHIMA	69	488	-	-
TOTAL	3901	*58996	67	*932
RATE				
Current	254.3	240.4	4.4	3.8
Previous	280.1		4.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER		
	16 Apr 1949	17 Apr 1948	19 Apr 1947	FOR FIRST 1949	16 WEEKS 1948	1947
<u>CASES</u>						
Diphtheria	304	346	732	5956	6351	11316
Dysentery	54	91	97	675	769	1074
Typhoid Fever	65	133	192	1353	1619	3270
Paratyphoid Fever	19	48	87	498	512	809
Smallpox	5	-	22	25	8	227
Typhus fever	6	110	36	72	287	615
Malaria	49	71	179	411	915	2781
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	82	75	69	1404	809	737
Epidemic meningitis	41	75	147	495	804	1571
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5601	1570	8381	48028	18081	NA
Whooping cough	1478	840	5117	21373	12090	NA
Tuberculosis	9130	8577	7312	123194	96457	NA
Pneumonia	3901	3608	6751	58996	65395	NA
Influenza	67	86	NA	932	1599	NA
<u>DEATHS</u>						
Diphtheria	43	33	51	635	660	1128
Dysentery	11	26	23	174	174	239
Typhoid fever	7	16	26	175	207	437
Paratyphoid fever	2	1	4	21	28	51
Smallpox	-	-	1	2	-	25
Typhus fever	-	7	4	2	24	48
Malaria	1	-	-	13	7	10
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	20	10	20
Epidemic meningitis	11	20	54	127	19	420
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE RATES		
	16 Apr 1949	17 Apr 1948	19 Apr 1947	FOR FIRST 16 WEEKS	1949	1948
<u>CASE RATES</u>						
Diphtheria	19.8	22.6	48.9	24.3	25.9	47.3
Dysentery	3.5	5.9	6.5	2.8	3.1	4.5
Typhoid fever	4.2	8.7	12.8	5.5	6.6	13.7
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	3.1	5.8	2.0	2.1	3.4
Smallpox	0.3	-	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.9
Typhus fever	0.4	7.2	2.4	0.3	1.2	2.6
Malaria	3.2	4.6	12.0	1.7	3.7	11.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.7	3.3	3.1
Epidemic meningitis	2.7	4.9	9.8	2.0	3.3	6.6
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	365.2	102.4	560.3	195.7	73.7	NA
Whooping cough	96.4	54.8	342.1	87.1	49.3	NA
Tuberculosis	595.2	559.2	488.8	502.0	393.0	NA
Pneumonia	254.3	235.2	451.3	240.4	262.4	NA
Influenza	4.4	5.6	NA	3.8	6.5	NA
<u>DEATH RATES</u>						
Diphtheria	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	4.7
Dysentery	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Typhoid fever	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.7	1.3	3.6	0.5	0.8	1.8
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 16 APRIL 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	23	234	199	2532	280	2817
AOMORI	3	70	33	603	35	705
IVIATE	1	23	19	252	43	529
MIYAGI	1	53	36	587	39	849
AKITA	2	38	19	418	55	571
YAMAGATA	-	16	12	393	40	731
FUKUSHIMA	3	116	57	727	63	1023
IBAFAKI	-	85	12	496	27	701
TOCHIGI	3	67	43	721	52	1010
GUMMA	6	70	31	609	46	834
SAITAMA	3	50	27	440	47	714
CHIBA	8	121	63	673	91	1113
TOKYO	51	734	325	5202	239	4386
KANAGAWA	23	601	267	3546	190	2835
NIIGATA	2	44	24	425	63	1027
TOYAMA	8	58	26	653	26	762
ISHIKAWA	4	78	65	845	44	732
FUKUI	6	57	20	323	36	458
YAMANASHI	1	47	18	278	19	352
NAGANO	3	47	53	714	48	739
GIFU	3	135	82	1021	28	607
SHIZUOKA	5	115	77	1183	93	1435
AICHI	19	1169	202	3897	214	3626
MIE	5	143	27	587	36	944
SHIGA	8	121	19	429	37	571
KYOTO	43	473	118	1654	178	2737
OSAKA	56	742	193	3418	338	4630
HYOGO	20	491	168	3006	235	4327
NARA	18	173	65	782	59	735
WAKAYAMA	31	153	153	963	92	929
TOTTORI	3	71	38	404	40	482
SHIMANE	1	27	18	204	9	312
OKAYAMA	9	274	73	1108	64	1342
HIROSHIMA	28	379	118	2232	122	2253
YAMAGUCHI	12	172	115	1751	20	1313
TOKUSHIMA	2	39	19	266	23	454
KAGAWA	-	43	19	275	76	874
EHIME	6	80	59	622	79	840
KOCHI	2	38	41	400	46	442
FUKUOKA	34	617	267	4118	236	3963
SAGA	2	42	48	863	41	908
NAKASAKI	19	196	102	1421	134	1816
KUMAMOTO	1	46	44	857	81	1276
OITA	6	57	67	790	45	896
MIYAZAKI	1	25	41	400	32	480
KAGOSHIMA	12	84	57	855	81	852
 TOTAL	497	8514	3579	53943	3922	61932
 RATE						
Current	32.4	34.7	233.3	219.8	255.7	252.3
Previous	29.1		224.0		267.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENERÉAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	16 Apr 1949	17 Apr 1948	19 Apr 1947	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCRÖID	497	1,142	697	8,514	15,023	12,774
GONORRHEA	3,579	6,216	3,649	53,943	77,931	56,250
SYPHILIS	3,922	6,084	2,763	61,932	71,767	38,018
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCRÖID	32.4	74.5	46.6	34.7	61.2	53.4
GONORRHEA	233.3	405.2	243.9	219.8	317.5	235.0
SYPHILIS	255.7	396.6	184.7	252.3	292.4	158.8

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rates was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.